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Kedney are substantially those of Bp. Moorhouse in the volume just discussed. He says: "While, like ours, his empirical knowledge was a growth, and therefore deficient until the last, there must also have been in him perennially, a form of knowledge deeper and truer than our actual knowledge. His intuition of the divine idea, the one purpose which runs through and unifies all history, the inner meaning of all change or development, and the key to read it aright, was true, incessant and infallible." He regards all inspiration as alike in kind but different in degree. To define the process scientifically, "we may rightly think determinations of the divine glory below our knowledge, therefore mystical and that through these and by acting upon the human sub-consciousness, beneath the train-movement, the Holy Spirit effects whatever change is required." And the effects he understands to have been prohibitory and directive more often than the communication of certain quanta of truth.

### The Argument from Prophecy.

*Prophecy an Evidence of Inspiration.* By Maxwell M. Ben-oliel. London: Griffith, Farran and Co. 1891. Pp. 120. Price 2s. 6d.

The attack upon the Bible shifts from one subject to another. The miracles, the prophecies, the histories, have in turn been assailed. The writer believes that the argument from prophecy for the divine character of the Scriptures has been under-estimated and neglected; whereas he feels it to be a mighty stronghold of revelation, more unassailable than miracles, which have to be taken on testimony, while with regard to prophecy we see its fulfillment with our own eyes. The volume consists of four discourses in which the facts and significance of biblical prophecy are brought out. He discusses the Old Testament prophecies fulfilled (1) in Christ, (2) in the past history and present condition of Israel, and (3) in the history of Gentile nations. The last lecture deals with Old Testament prophecies as yet unfulfilled, and while discarding all second advent theories, he believes that the Jewish people, to which race he himself belongs, will in fact return to Palestine to receive the returning Lord, and will have become indeed the missionaries to the Gentiles (cf. Isa. 66: 19). The discussion is excellent, and considering the Jewish associations of the author, the position taken is liberal, though the treatment from a Gentile point of view is conservative. It is a book worth attention, and the call to a larger consideration of prophecy should be heeded.

### The Revisers' Greek Text Critically Discussed.

*The Revisers' Greek Text. A critical examination of certain readings, textual and marginal, in the original Greek of the New Testament, adopted by the late Anglo-American Revisers.* In two volumes. By Rev. S. W. Whitney, A. M. Boston: Silver, Burdett and Co. 1892. Vol. I, pp. 361; Vol. II, pp. 350. Price, —.

There is reason for the dissatisfaction which is felt by the author, and which is expressed with some vigor, concerning the Greek text which was the basis of translation of the Revision of 1881. That text was "settled" by vote of the Revising Company, after listening to the opinions of scholars, and conferring among themselves. The scholars were Drs. Scrivener and Hort. The advance sheets of the Westcott and Hort text were in the hands of the Revisers. The principle which governed the making of this Text was, that the readings of the oldest extant Greek manuscripts (namely, the Vatican and

Sinaitic Codices) are to be preferred to all other documents. Exception is taken to the method employed and the principle adopted. The introductions discuss both method and principle at length, and justify Mr. Whitney in his criticism of the Revisers' Greek Text. He compares *seriatim* the verses of the *Textus Receptus* with those of the Revisers' Text, endeavoring to show the weakness of the latter. It is not attempted to treat of all the variations between them, but of those which are most significant and important. The authorities in each case are cited, and the reading to be preferred is discussed. The volumes go through the New Testament books in order, and at the close is a general index, and also an index of passages referred to. The work is designed for popular use, the English almost always accompanying the Greek. It is doubtless true, as the author states, that textual criticism of the New Testament has not yet achieved final results—that the best text is still to be made, and that all who contribute to the working out of that best text are worthily engaged. His volumes are published to this end, and they will receive the careful attention they merit.

### A Homiletic Commentary on the Old Testament.

*The Preacher's Complete Homiletic Commentary on the Old Testament, with critical and exegetical notes. By Twenty Distinguished Homiletics. Vol. I, Genesis.* By Rev. J. S. Exell, M. A., and Rev. T. H. Leale, A. K. C. New York: Funk and Wagnalls Co. 1892. Pp. 747. Price, \$3.00.

This is the first volume of an extensive work on the Old Testament prepared in London, and published in this country from imported plates. The aim of the authors is to open up Scripture to the widest and best possible homiletic use. Every passage in the Old Testament available for such purposes is elucidated by sermon outline or homiletic suggestion, in a way to stimulate thought and increase usefulness. There are added some critical notes, and some choice selections of illustration, which will prove helpful. It is impossible to deny that clergymen have need of and do use homiletic aids. Let them, therefore, obtain the best, and use them wisely. The layman, also, in his increasing activity as a Christian teacher, has need often of similar assistance. This new, twenty-volume work comes into a field already occupied by many standard and excellent commentaries of its kind, and yet it has peculiar features and virtues which will commend it to many.

### A Devotional Work on the Holy Spirit.

*The Gospel of the Holy Spirit.* By S. W. Pratt. New York: A. D. F. Randolph and Co. 1892. Pp. viii, 177. Price, \$1.00.

The lack of attention which has been shown toward the Holy Spirit, as compared with the other two persons of the Trinity, has been often remarked. Our author has written to bring the Holy Spirit more into the minds and hearts of Christian people. He sees that "there is a Gospel of the Holy Spirit as well as a Gospel of Jesus Christ, and neither is complete without the other." "This is the age of the Holy Spirit," he says, "but for whose work all that Christ said and did would be in vain for man." He therefore directs attention to our vital relation to the Holy Spirit, and endeavors to disclose the fulness of this glorious truth. The book will be a blessing to as many as shall learn through it more fully the meaning of the words in the Apostle's Creed, "I believe in the Holy Ghost."